



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Rule 20. No person shall remove or deface any card or sign from any building or premises which may have been placed there by order of the board of health or the health officer. No occupant of said placarded building or premises shall leave the same, and no person, except the attending physician, nurse, and clergyman, shall enter the same without first obtaining the permission of the board of health or the health officer; provided, that such physician, or clergyman, when called in to a case of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, or smallpox, shall wear a contagious-disease gown, the same to be properly disinfected in formaldehyde or bichloride solution after each visit.

Rule 21. In case of death from scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, or smallpox, body shall be privately conveyed to the cemetery and buried therein without any public funeral services. In such cases burial shall be within 24 hours after death, except when otherwise permitted by health officer.

Rule 22. No person sick with scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, smallpox, tuberculosis, or any dangerous communicable disease, no corpse of a person having died from any of the above-named diseases, and no article which has been infected or is liable to convey any such disease shall be brought within the limits of the city without the special permit and direction of the board of health.

Rule 23. In case of recovery or death from any of the aforementioned contagious diseases, the person's clothing, rooms, and all such articles as shall have been exposed to infection shall be disinfected, and all such articles as can not be thoroughly disinfected shall be destroyed by burning.

Rule 24. No house or tenement vacated by a person or persons affected by any of the above-mentioned diseases shall thereafter be reoccupied until it shall have been disinfected by the board of health.

Rule 25. Pulmonary tuberculosis or consumption being regarded by the medical profession as an infectious and communicable disease and dangerous to the public health, it is ordered that every physician in this city attending any person having such disease shall forthwith report the same to the board of health, in the same manner as in the case of other contagious diseases, and every householder in whose family a case of pulmonary tuberculosis is known to exist, shall notify the board of health of the removal of the patient from the house or tenement, or of the removal of the family, giving the new address.

[Regulations, board of health, adopted Oct. 2, 1911.]

#### ORANGE, N. J.

##### GARBAGE AND REFUSE—CARE OF RECEPTACLES FOR.

11. Each and every can, box, or other receptacle in which garbage or other offensive or decaying household refuse shall be kept at any time or placed in readiness for collection by a scavenger, shall constantly be maintained, by the persons having charge thereof, in a reasonably clean and unoffensive condition. No such can, box, or other receptacle shall, while placed in readiness for collection by a scavenger, be filled to any point higher than the top of the sides of said receptacle. All such receptacles shall at all times when exposed out of doors be securely covered so that the contents thereof will be inaccessible to dogs, cats, and other domestic animals or fowls.

[Ordinance, board of health, adopted Oct. 2, 1911, as a supplement to the sanitary and plumbing code adopted Dec. 1, 1900.]

#### ST. PAUL, MINN.

##### COMMUNICABLE DISEASES—DISINFECTION OF WALLS AND CEILINGS.

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of health of the city of St. Paul, when in his opinion the calcimine, wall paper, or other wall or ceiling covering in any room has become infected with a communicable disease, to order the owner or occupant of, or the person, persons, firm, or corporation in charge of such room to remove said calcimine, wall papering, or other wall or ceiling covering, and every such owner or occupant or such person, firm, or corporation in charge of such room, when so notified, shall immediately remove said calcimine, wall paper, or other wall or ceiling covering.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation violating the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and publication.

[Ordinance, adopted July 14, 1911.]